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Der Tod aus Altersschwäche, von HUGO RIBBERT. Friedrich Cohen, Bonn, 1908. 85 p.

Death from old age is a result of anatomic and functional changes in the composition of the body due especially to the high differentiation of the intercellular substances. It is a necessary result of chemico-physical properties that underlie life. Death from old age is a totally distinct thing from that by disease and is often unaffected by it, although sclerosis may accelerate it and other diseases may bring complications. Natural death is the death of the brain; a high degree of atrophy of the ganglion cells cannot be harmonized with life. Normally all men live approximately the same time, and the variations are what are to be accounted for.

Der Selbstmord als Spekulation des modernen Verbrechertums, von FRANZ CHYLE. Huber & Lahme, Vienna, 1908. 31 p.

The only cure the author sees against the growing tendency to suicide is the reform of family life, especially in the field of feeling and sentiment rather than of the understanding. There can be no doubt that in many respects civilized man is now beginning to degenerate, and that civilization is taking on certain morbid traits. It is fatal to expect too much of life, to be born rich or to be overloaded with culture too early. Suicides have often cursed their parents, holding them responsible for their deeds.

Untersuchungen zur Kenntnis der psychomotorischen Bewegungstörungen bei Geisteskranken, von KARL KLEIST. Werner Klinkhardt, Leipzig, 1908. 171 p.

This is a very valuable study based largely on one case, which seemed to pass through three akinetic stages, involving apraxia and mutism. The author thinks that psycho-motor disturbances are due to troubles of innervation, and is bold enough to do justice to this now too often discarded idea. The third part takes up the psychic conditions of psycho-motor disturbances in organic sensations, association, attention, etc. The writer is a disciple of Wernicke's and emphasizes his consciousness of corporeity, the substratum of which is a reflex system, including muscular and vestibular sensations, with their correlative motor reactions. Psychological investigation points to the same brain areas as does the analysis of motor disturbances. The frontal regions of the brain are focal for the body sense. The author holds to the dependence of psycho-motor symptoms upon effort, fatigue and other organic sensations, as well as feelings and attention.

Unverbesserliche Verbrecher und ihre Behandlung, von SHIGEMA OBA. Hermann Bahr, Berlin, 1908. 84 p.

The chief plea of this writer is that penalty should be proportional to the guilt and must be in the same field in which the crime was committed. Crimes involving pain should be punished with pain; simple theft by fines, according to the heinousness of the deed. He would also have what he calls preliminary punishments, and thus those under possible sentence should be held to a higher degree of accountability. Warnings and threats this writer thinks, therefore, are of great importance.

Sexuelle Ethik, von AUGUST FOREL. Ernst Reinhardt, Munich, n. d. 56 p.

This is a lecture originally given in Munich in 1906, which has reached a circulation of thirty thousand. In this last edition, the author has appended a number of concrete cases, from his experience, ethical-sexual conflicts, that have come to him. There are, for in-